



'No Time for Cold Feet,' View at White House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—White House officials refused to-day to comment on the statement of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor pledging support to the striking coal miners.

"The situation is in the hands of the courts," Secretary Tumulty said, adding: "This is no time to get cold feet."

constituted contempt. Officials did not presume to speak for Judge Anderson, but expressed doubt if he would pay any attention to the statement.

If the federation comes to the aid of the miners by appropriating money to further the strike, that would be a different matter and probably would lead to action, although even in such a case the Department of Justice might be slow in initiating further proceedings which would only serve to arouse labor to greater animosity toward the government.

Much comfort was taken to-day from the A. F. of L. statement in official circles, where it was suggested that no where did it contain any reference to a general strike by other branches of labor. The general opinion was that the statement itself was as much intended for public consumption as for anything else.

Some Willing To Be Martyrs
Some of the officers of the Federation are said not to be loath to get themselves in contempt, although they are not discussing it. Mr. Gompers, Frank Morrison, the federation's secretary, has been through contempt proceedings before, which went up to the Supreme Court of the United States. They did not go to jail, but they stood at that time undoubtedly strengthened them with labor and a like stand at this time might prove as valuable an asset in the days of struggle that are ahead of them to keep their heads above water.

Despite Mr. Palmer's statement, there was no basis for any hope that negotiations will be resumed by the operators and miners, at least for several days, and the feeling generally here was that the leaders will prefer to go to jail for contempt rather than call the strike order off.

The coal strike situation came up in the Senate when Senator La Follette, Republican, of Wisconsin, read the statement issued last night by the American Federation of Labor.

Federation Claim Denied
Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, took exception to one part of the statement, in which the labor council insisted that the Lever act was enacted with the understanding that it should not apply to labor.

Senator Thomas offered a resolution calling upon Attorney General Palmer to transmit to the Senate the files of his office for the period during which the Lever act was enacted, in order to ascertain whether or not the act applied to labor. He said that he would apply to labor, as the A. F. of L. statement declared. Senator Smith, Democrat, of Georgia, prevented immediate action on the resolution and it went over until to-morrow.

"I would rather freeze to death than see the government recede from its position," Senator Myers, Democrat, of Montana, declared. "I believe the country is facing the most serious time since 1861. The passage of the Adamson law, at the time of the threatened railroad strike, I think, is the

Strike Leaders Face New Problem Of Resistance to Government

By Theodore M. Knappen
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—All day long the chosen representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, about 100 in number, wrestled intently with what is perhaps the most momentous question ever put up to an American labor organization—whether to obey or disobey a court order that in effect a command of the government of the United States.

Members of the national executive board of the scale committee and the district presidents met in the Lincoln Hotel here at 10 o'clock this morning and continued in session until late to-night, with two short intermissions. Every member of the meeting was pledged to secrecy and not the slightest authoritative indication of the trend of the deliberations was disclosed while the session continued. An all-night session is expected, and no statement is likely to be issued before to-morrow.

Members of the conference who came here feeling some degree of freedom because they had not been served with writs and subpoenas, and who hitherto had talked quite freely, were silenced by the appearance early in the day of a group of United States deputy marshals, who entered the assembly hall with scant ceremony and proceeded to serve subpoenas on the temporary injunction and subpoenas on thirty-three of the delegates who escaped the original service because they were not within Judge Anderson's jurisdiction at the time.

Fifty-nine Now Cited
This brings the total number of leaders of the mine workers now within Judge Anderson's power up to fifty-nine. Some twenty-five of the original eighty-four defendants remain unserved, being chiefly district secretaries, who as a rule were not in attendance at either this meeting or that of October 29. Agents of the Department of Justice considered that the opportunity to round up most of the defendants while within Judge Anderson's territory was too good to be overlooked, even if the men served thought there was a sort of implied truce for three days.

Among those caught with service to-day was Frank Farrington, the Illinois district president, who has talked and acted with the greatest freedom up to this time. Farrington was not at the meeting, but at the English Hotel, and at first denied his identity. Frank J. Hayes, president of the Mine

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cause of most of our trouble to-day. I hope that mistake will not be repeated.

"I am in favor of having this issue decided now, without any compromise. Delay will only postpone the evil day. There is nothing in the statement of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor which would in any way justify any body of citizens defying the laws and the courts."

Senate Action Demanded

"Of course the people won't buy coal when the prices are high, and there will be a great deal of freezing," Senator Owen, Democrat, of Oklahoma, said. "We are fiddling while Rome is burning. We have been got down to consideration of the pressing domestic questions confronting the country without any further delay."

Senator Cummins, Republican, of Iowa, in endorsing Senator Owen's statement, said he was convinced that neither the miners nor the operators were entirely responsible for the coal strike situation. "I think it will be found in a shortage of transportation facilities, and partly in a disinclination of many people to buy coal at certain seasons of the year, and in the high prices for fuel permitted by the fuel administration," said Senator Cummins. "I do not wonder at the situation we are facing."

Senator Owen read figures to show that the miners last year averaged from 62 to 75 per cent of full time. "If a Senate would stop wasting time over the peace treaty and pay some attention to the railroad and other pressing domestic questions, there would not be so much internal trouble confronting the country," said Senator Cummins.

ing President Lewis's office urging defiance of the court's order and a fight to the finish. "The decision of Judge Anderson sounds to us like the raving of a madman," said the message from the Mine Workers of the Belleville, Ill., district, numbering 10,000 members. "We are determined to stand on our constitutional rights and liberties."

Belleville to Continue Strike
The message further declared the signers believed Judge Anderson's decision was the outcome of a deliberate plan of the profiteers to fasten chains of autocracy on us."

During the day counsel for the miners entered the meeting or sat in an adjoining room and were consulted by Mr. Lewis and others from time to time. The lawyers present were Henry Warrum and W. V. Roeder, of Indianapolis; Charles Grant, of Helena, Ark., and Harold Henderson, of Terre Haute, Ind.

It was noticeable that a majority of the men who sat in deliberation to-day were of middle age, and this was taken as a sign that in the end counsels of caution would prevail and the meeting would vote obedience to the court's decree, no matter how much outcry there might be in favor of a finish fight. The manifesto on the situation issued by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in Washington last night was read and weighed with the closest attention.

Adam Wilkinson, executive board member from Montana, and a close friend of Mr. Lewis, attended the Washington meeting, and was here to interpret its deliverance and to advise the meeting of the temper of the federal bench and their judgment as to the best course for the miners to pursue.

Gravity of Situation Understood

There were so many angles to the problem, and so many possible consequences of a decision either way, that the delegates would have liked more time, but they were well aware that Judge Anderson will stand no trifling and that by noon to-morrow a draft of a strike order revocation must be in his hands, or punitive measures would be undertaken without a moment's hesitation—measures which would affect immediately the personal interests of the miners. While there was no influential gathering of American citizens before since Civil War times has met to consider whether to obey or disobey the government of the United States, the delegates to the meeting of the Department of Justice, who watched the entrance of the conference room as a cat watches a mouse-hole, also prompted the impulse to reticence.

The men attending to-day's critical conference had none of the jocoseness and levity that characterized them on October 29 and 30, when they voted unanimously to defy the President. They felt to-day they were too near the consequences of defiance, and charged with too grave a decision, to proceed with any degree of levity. They understood they were called upon to make a choice that was fraught, either way, with unforeseeable consequences to organized labor, to their own union, and the nation at large.

Throughout the long discussions of the day these three aspects of the solemn question before them were kept continuously in view:

Three Problems Presented

First—What would be the effect of obedience or disobedience on the careful organization of the miners that had been built up through long years of effort.

Second—What would be the consequences to the American Federation of Labor and the labor movement in general.

Third—To what extent the first two aspects would be subordinated to their duty as citizens of the United States.

Not much attention was given to the third aspect, because most of those present thought they were confronted with a crisis in which the interests of labor and the highest patriotism might blend in opposition to an "illegal injunction," transcending constitutional rights.

While the conference was proceeding bundles of telegrams came into Act-

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Lever law or no Lever law, the injunctive power of the courts may always be invoked hereafter by the government whenever any national government function, or even the general public welfare, is likely to suffer "irreparable loss" from a strike.

Dependence on Appeal Advised

Some of the moderates held to the view that the higher courts would not sustain Judge Anderson on the appeal of the case, now being taken, and that it would be better to comply with the temporary injunction, risk some loss of organization strength and control in the meantime, and finally obtain a court decision that would overthrow his implied doctrine that the right to strike has certain very definite limitations.

The officers of the United Mine Workers who were served with copies of Judge Anderson's writ to-day were Thomas Davis, Naticoke, Pa., executive board; William Donaldson, Dubois, Pa., executive board; John Zimmerman, Springfield, Ill., executive board; E. A. Scott, Charleston, W. Va., executive board; William Muir, Bay City, Mich., executive board; A. R. Watkins, Yorkville, Ohio, executive board; Adam Wilkinson, Roundup, Mont., executive board; John T. Demsey, Scranton, Pa., district president; John Brophy, Clearfield, Pa., district president; Philip Murray, Pittsburgh, district president; John Moore, Columbus, Mo., district president; J. C. Lewis, Abbia, Iowa, district president; Alexander Howat, Pittsburgh, Kan., district president; Francis Drum, Cumberland, Md., district president; Martin Cahill, Rock Springs, Wyo., district president; W. D. Duncan, Central City, Ky., district president; William Stevenson, Bay City, Mich., district president; D. A. Frampton, Moberly, Mo., district president; J. R. Gilmore, Beckley, W. Va., district president; William Hargreaves, Pittsburgh, district secretary-treasurer; C. W. Savard, Columbus, Ohio, district secretary-treasurer; Walter Nesbit, Springfield, Ill., district secretary-treasurer; John Gay, Abbia, Iowa, district secretary-treasurer; Thomas Harvey, Pittsburgh, Kan., district secretary-treasurer; Fred Mooney, Charleston, W. Va., district secretary-treasurer; James Morgan, Cheyenne, Wyo., district secretary-treasurer; H. H. Vineat, Central City, Ky., district secretary-treasurer; George Heppel, Nova Scotia, Canada, district secretary-treasurer; Frank Farrington, Springfield, Ill., district president; Lawrence Dwyer, Beckley, W. Va., executive board.

Canada Must Restrict Use of Coal Like U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—In order to obtain more American coal, Canada must adopt restrictions similar to those in effect in the United States.

This statement was made to-day by the Canadian committee after members had read the complaint in the Canadian House of Commons by J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways, that citizens of Alberta were suffering from lack of fuel.

Canadian production is small, committee members said, and consequently the pinch of the strike was felt in that country immediately after shipments ceased.

Replying to Mr. Reid's statement that nearly 45,000 Canadian railway cars were held on this side of the boundary, the Canadian committee said that the movement of cars was as free and unrestricted as before the strike began.

Many of these cars were sent from the United States to the coal producing districts of this country before the strike began, it was stated, and they will be returned to their home roads as rapidly as traffic conditions permit.

Senate No "Buffer" For Shipping Board

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Senate Commerce Committee will not introduce legislation for settlement by the Shipping Board of claims of wooden ship builders. Chairman Jones said to-day, in a letter addressed to President C. H. Hamilton of the Washington Wood Ship Builders Association.

The committee, he said, would not make a "buffer" to protect the Shipping Board for an unfair or unjust settlement over a refusal to adjust and settle these claims.

"If the Shipping Board," he added, "has not ample authority under the law to settle and adjust these claims the committee will be glad to consider any suggested legislation or recommendation to the Senate for legislative action. The administration of the law, however, is solely the function of the board, and the Commerce Committee will not allow it to unload any of its responsibility for the performance of duties which the board should perform."

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'Red' Agitators To Be Driven Out of City

Continued from page 1

tioned by Mr. Rorke, Deputy Attorney General Berger and Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Berger announced last night that of the thirty-seven prisoners arrested only one is an American. Most of them were Russians, he said; five Austrians and one, Larkin, Irish. Most of them have not been in America more than three years.

Meanwhile thirty-five prisoners, who were all that were detained out of the 1,000 taken in the raids, remained at Police Headquarters without knowing what was going to become of them. Information had been received by the police that some of the prisoners were not allied with the Communist party, but were merely visiting some of the seventy-one branches when the raiders swooped down on them.

The Lusk committee said the prisoners were being held "for the Federal authorities" and that the immigration officials at Ellis Island had been asked to send a representative to Police Headquarters to learn whether deportation proceedings should not be begun against them. Later the immigration officials sent word that they had enough radicals at Ellis Island already to keep them busy, but they probably would send a representative to-day.

Ire of Lawyer Aroused

Delay incident to the transmission of messages between the Lusk committee and Ellis Island roused the ire of Charles Recht, an attorney for the radicals, who declared the prisoners were being "kept incommunicado as practiced in Mexico." Mr. Recht obtained from Judge Leonard Gierkeher a writ of habeas corpus requiring that the prisoners be brought before the court forthwith, but he said last night he had been unable to serve it.

A writ of habeas corpus requiring that the prisoners be brought before the court forthwith, but he said last night he had been unable to serve it.

"I was told by the Lusk committee's headquarters at the Prince George Hotel they refused to admit him. I expect to try to-morrow. None of these prisoners is charged with anything, and we have been unable to obtain any official knowledge as to where they are. I have heard that the committee has arrested about ten more men, but has not made the fact public."

Mr. Berger and Mr. Stevenson conferred with Alexander L. Rorke, Assistant District Attorney, to determine what action the District Attorney's office might take. Mr. Rorke said he wanted it to be made plain that his office had nothing to do with the detention of the prisoners at Police Headquarters.

L. W. W. Place Raided
Police raided the Eastonian branch of the I. W. W., in a basement in East Seventy-ninth Street, yesterday, confiscated portraits of Carl Marx, Lenin and Trotsky and 300 pamphlets printed in a foreign language, which are said to espouse Bolshevik doctrines. Three men who were taken were released after they had been examined at Police Headquarters.

The police had been informed that a radical printing establishment was conducted in the basement. The raid was

in charge of Detective Wallace, of the bomb squad.

Mayor Hylan wrote to Police Commissioner Enright yesterday to congratulate the police on their work in the raids. Referring to the police's activity, in taking 1,000 men to Police Headquarters along with several patrol wagons full of propaganda, the Mayor said:

"Please accept my compliments on the way you handled the 'Reds' on Saturday. I am very pleased with your good work, and I think all New York is also, although it is easier to deal with bomb-throwers than it is for you to defend yourself against some of the people whose chief stock in trade is in knocking the Police Department."

Governor to Ask New Anarchist Law

Special Correspondence

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—Legislation to oust Bolsheviki and anarchists from this state, Governor Smith said to-day, will form an important part of the program to be presented to the next Legislature. He has just begun preliminary work on his annual message, and because of the exposures of "Red" activities in New York made by the Lusk committee investigation, he is expected to include in it the recommendations of that committee.

Prohibition enforcement will also be taken up by the Legislature, but the Governor showed little interest in it to-day.

"I don't know anything about it," he said when asked concerning the "dry" program.

He has always opposed prohibition, and made it plain that he is not particularly concerned about its enforcement now. There is considerable talk here about the Governor's attitude in the matter, some saying he may take effect on January 15, and it is not believed that a state enforcement law could be passed by that time. In that case, the State Excise Department, which had been working to turn into a state prohibition enforcement department, may have to go out of business, not having funds to last much longer than that.

Although there is every indication that the Republican majority will oppose the welfare measures, which they killed at the last session, Governor Smith will again recommend this legislation. It includes health, insurance, minimum wage, eight-hour day, and extension of the Workmen's Compensation law to cover occupational diseases. The Governor also will recommend municipal ownership, development of the state water power, and legislation to stop food and rent profiteering, to regulate the price and distribution of milk, and the furthering of aviation in this state. Other matters that will come before the session will be the repeal of direct primaries, and extension of the compulsory education law to children up to 18 years of age.

Governor Smith is now considering the calling of a special election to select a successor to State Senator Ross Graves, recently elected City Com-

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sioner of Buffalo, and another to fill a vacancy in Congress, caused by the election of Representative La Guardia as President of the Board of Aldermen in New York City. In the election to fill Graves' place the Governor's welfare program will be the issue. Senator Graves was one of the four insurgent Republicans, who fought for the welfare bills at the last session.

Pittsburgh Bar Will Investigate Margolis

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10.—Jacob Margolis, a Pittsburgh lawyer, whose radical views were brought to the attention of the United States Senate Committee on Labor and Education when he admitted he was an anarchist, will be the subject of investigation by the Allegheny County Bar Association, of which he is a member.

Charles E. C. Arnsperg, chairman of the association's committee on defenses, to-day named John C. Barr and Arthur M. Scully to prepare a case against Margolis. Mr. Scully served as an army intelligence officer during the war.

Blizzard, No Coal. Says Kansas Town

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 10.—In the grip of a blizzard and with nearly a foot of snow on the ground, the town of St. Francis, in the extreme northwest corner of the state, is out of coal, according to a telegram received to-day as Governor Allen's office.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 10.—Des Moines schools were closed to-day and will remain so until the end of the coal strike. Lack of fuel was the reason. Several public buildings and business places in the city will have to close within forty-eight hours if coal is not forthcoming.

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